Is AI Better Than IQ?

General artificial intelligence is a term used to describe artificial intelligence, according to which we are expected to have a person in intelligence. We can't come up with a perfect definition of intelligence, but we are already building many of them. The question is whether artificial intelligence will prepare us or whether we will work for it.

If we want to understand fears, we must first understand intelligence and then assess where we are in the process. We can say that intelligence is a necessary process of obtaining information based on available information. This is basic. You are smart if you can compile new information based on available information.

Since this is more scientific than spiritual, let's talk about science. I will try not to use too many scientific terms for an ordinary man or woman to easily understand this material. There is a term involved in building artificial intelligence. This is called a touring test. The Turing test is to test artificial intelligence to see if we can recognize it as a computer or if we can't tell the difference between it and human intelligence. The evaluation of testing is that if you communicate with artificial intelligence and along with the process you forget to remember that it is actually a computer system, not a human. That is, the system is actually artificially intelligent. Today we have many systems that can quickly pass this test. They are definitely not artificial intelligence, because we must remember that it is a computing system with this process anywhere.

An example of artificial intelligence can be found in all films about Iron Man and films about the Avengers. It is a system that understands human communication, anticipates human nature, and even gets frustrated at times. The computing community or coding community calls this general artificial intelligence.

To understand this on a regular basis, you can talk to the system as well as to a person, and the system will communicate with you as a person. The problem is that people have limited knowledge or memory. Sometimes we can't remember some names. We know we know the other boy's name, but we can't get it in time. We will remember it somehow, but later at another time. It's not called parallel computing in the coding world, but it's something like that. Our brain function is not fully understood, but the functions of our neurons are mostly understood. It's like saying we don't understand computers, but we understand transistors. Because transistors are the basic building blocks of all computer memory and functions.

When a person can process information in parallel, we call it memory. When we talk about something, we mention something else. We say, "Well, I forgot to tell you," and then we move on. Now imagine the power of a computer system. They never forget anything. This is the most important part. The more their processing capacity increases, the better their information processing will be. We are not like that. The human brain seems to have limited processing capacity. Average

The rest of the brain is a storehouse of information. Some people trade other ways to become experienced. You may have met people who don't remember well but can just do the math on their own. These people actually secrete parts of their brain that are regularly secreted for memory during processing. This allows them to work better, but they lose some memory. Elon Musk Iq is a great example of how a person can achieve success in his life with intelligence and hard work.

The human brain is medium in size, so there are a limited number of neurons. On average, the human brain has about 100 billion neurons. That's at least 100 billion connections. I will get more contacts later after this article. So if we want to have about 100 billion transistor connections, we need 33.333 billion transistors. This is because each transistor can facilitate 3 connections.

Get back to the point; We reached this level of calculations in about 2012. IBM has simulated 10 billion neurons, representing 100 trillion synapses. You need to understand that a computer synapse is not a biological neural synapse. We cannot compare a transistor to a neuron because neurons are much more complex than transistors. We need several transistors to represent one neuron. In fact, IBM built a supercomputer with 1 million neurons, which could represent 256 million synapses. To do this, they had 530 billion transistors in 4,096 neurosynaptic nuclei.